regard to his advance tip furnished the packers nearly two year ago of Her-bert Hoover's appointment as Food Ad-

from the commission to make an unsuc

"Then why do you sit there and try to

that the Shipping Board paid his ex-penses abroad.
"How do they get along without you since you left." asked Senator Kenyon.
"They were regretful when I left," an-

swered Logan.
"What did these correspondents do without you in Washington," asked the

"That's why I came back." Legan re-

ied, with an engaging smile.
"And Mr. Hurley knew all about your

onnections with the packers?' con-

Influenza Quarantine Lifted.

ch a letter.

possible way during the war.

Tells Congressmen Big Five Are in Competition and Not in Collusion.

Calls Profits Small and Puts in Plea to Let Meat Industry Alone.

Special Despatch to THE SES. to-day J. Ogden Armour attacked vigorously the proposed legislation for Government regulation of the packing in-

who are now denied emphatically that any combination or collusion as to price fairst or division of territory exists though they were promulgated by Mr. Burieson with the statement that they among the Big Five either could regulate or actually do regulate or actually do regulate or affect the prices paid for meat to the producer or reaid for meat to the producer or re-"We buy the live animal and it goes no one door and out the other," he delared during the criss-examination on its formal statement, "and we retain 1.8 cents on every dollar represented, which holudes all returns from by products—everything. All we get is the shading, that that then the shading is so and I claim that when the shading is so small somebody besides ourselves must

small somebody besides ourselves must be benefited."
The witness declared that the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission on which the proposed legislation is based was admittedly "entirely exparte" and had worked "very serious inparte" and had worked "very serious inbry to our industry."

Competition, Not Collusion.

"If a monkey wrench is thrown into the gears of this business," Mr. Armour declared in his prepared statement, "its effects will not be confined to the meat packing industry. It is a fact entirely ignored by the commission that it is the keen competition which exists between the big packers which causes the practices egardies which the commission comins and from which it concludes that re must be a combination.

The kind of control that the Federal Trade Commission fears is not possible.
If our competition to-day forced all others out of business and if we used power thus obtained to increase i margins unfairly there would be a crop of competitors to-morrow. I o not expect to see the day when perman business men will stand by id keep their hands off any field of Torise which is paying high profits.
I has not been disputed that the packers are conducting a gigantic nd essential business on a profit mar-in smaller than obtains in other in-lastries. The theories upon which the nding legislation are based are not

constructive; they are not progressive. They are reactionary."

At the opening of his cross-examination by Chajrman Sims (Tenn.) Mr. Armour was asked the reason for increasby the capitalization of Armour & Co.

n \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000,

This operation simply reduced out urplus and increased our capital pre-ortionalely; it was not water and did not change the value of our stock per bare." he replied. "It was done largely ecause outsiders in estimating our refirs made their computations not on he total amount of money invested but he total amount of money invested but pon our small capitalization. Further-core, Armour & Co. are large borrow-s and as such it was desirable to have capitalization show the money ac-

volumes of sales by his comin 1918, the witness said, totalled \$501,000,000, compared with \$575,000,000 in 1917, but the net income was at the of 9 per cent, on the average net

a invested.

• 100 per cent, stock dividend in

whereby the capital stock was

4 from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Faid by Mr. Armour to have been is possible by reinvestment during reding years of 71 per cent of the resale earnings, so that the increase cesented not water but money active spent in development. In this nection he called attention to the that the firm is almost entirely a strict the firm as almost entirely at a title the family.

old within his family.

Armour said the reason why
now cost 70 cents a pound
int 25 and 30 cents four years ago
because prices of live hogs had
wased 245 per cent, in that time,
a cost of labor and fuel had doubled. airman Sims outlined in detail the packing concerns might theoretically carried in invasion of other fields of mercial operations. Packers, from sing the hides of the stock they ightered, he suggested, might work the shoe manufacturing and jobbing these or from their use of cottonseed. work into the ownership and opthe manufacture of compound lard facture of cotton cloths.

Theory Right: Practice Wrong.

can see the business and profit in declared Mr. Sims, "but what I to know is the thing to be fol-out to its logical conclusion or far? Where is it to end?"

coretically you are probably right; raily you are wrong," replied Mr. r. "The stop is bound to come added ramifications and diversimult in loss of efficiency. It is matter of size alone, but that by K, for instance, to many different a salesman's territory you give many different things to sel insh his power to sell properly But I contend that there is a want any man can do well, and t care how intelligent he is, he so beyond that capacity.

for seyond that capacity, from & Co. has not branched out a our capacity, We will never go a shoe business with my consent to the cattle raising business." and as to Government owner-eperation of all refrigerator Armour said he believed the

would suffer through decreased to questions by Representa-

milton (Mich.), Mr. Armour said the meat prices would not be so cept for the European war he believe they would have declined pre-war basis despite the in-

Hamilton was particularly inter-ion Mr. Armour's connection with od Administration. The witness that while many men had gone from Armour firm to various branches of Government it so happened that had gone to the Food Administra-

Dies Suddenly in Hotel.

George H. Tuttle of 234 Rockingham street, Toledo, died suddenly last night in his room in the Hotel Manhattan of heart elecase. He was an agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and was 58 years old. Mr. Sud Mrs. Tuttle came here from Toledo. and Mrs. Tuttle came here from Tolede

N. Y. BEGINS FIGHT -ON PHONE RATES

Start Action.

New York entered yesterday the list of States opposing enforcement of the new telephone rates ordered by Postmaster-General Burleson when the Public Service Commission for the First PLAN TO INCREASE District, at Albany, ordered Ledyard DENIES STOCK WATERING Phale, its counsel, to begin an action against the New York Telephone Comany for increasing its tariffs.

A restraining order against the Post-master-General was signed by Judge Rellsiab in the Federal District Court at Trenton, N. J., last night, and his right to increase the charges will be reviewed by the court next Monday. The suit to be instituted by the up-State Public Service Commission is to WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Before the ules showing changes in tariffs must be thouse Interstate Commerce Committee filed with the organization.

Action Purposely Halted.

"The commission delayed taking ac-ion until to-day," said Chairman Hill at dustry and said such enactments would he seriously and injuriously felt throughout the entire industrial fabric by delaying until the new rates had been put into effect. The commission's analy

charged for all of the long distance busi-ness under the 'particular person' basit. In addition to this a charge is made for

Trenton was surned upon aplication of L. Edward Herrmann, counsel for the New Jersey Public Utility Commission.

resented involved the authority of the Postmaster-General to increase rates under the resolution directing him to take over telephone and telegraph com-panies. He asserted that the resolution specifically reserved to the States the right to enforce police regulations and contended that the fixing of rates came under that head.

To Charge New Rates.

Officials of the New York Telephon Company said yesterday that restrain-ing orders of Public Service Commis-sions in reliacent States would have no effect on messages to this city and that

regardless of the point of origin, the new rates would be charged. In Massachusetts the Public Service Commission asked Attorney-General Attwill to begin action in the Supreme Court looking to a suspension of the new tariffs charged by the New England

General Groesbeck in Lansing filed patitions in the Federal Circuit Court asking for an injunction to prevent the various telephone companies in the State from putting the new tariffs into effect. In addition to the restraining writ an order is asked for requiring the companies to continue their present rates "until they are legally modified" and that the proposed new schedule of rates be declared lilegal.

PHONE RATES SEEN

Government Control Will Cripple Wire Companies, Reynolds Charges.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Edward Rey-nolds of New York, who recently was relieved of his duties as vice-president and general manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company by Postmaster-General Burleson, told the House Post-office Committee to-day that the only excuse for the Government retaining con-trol over telephone and telegraph com-panies was "to increase telephone rates o finance crippled telephone companies." Mr. Reynolds appeared to oppose the Mr. Reynolds appeared to oppose the Mr. Reynolds appeared to oppose the On the witness stand Logan admitted being employed by various large business of the Mr. Reynolds appeared to oppose the Mr. Reynolds appeared to oppose the Mr. Reynolds appeared to oppose the On the witness stand Logan admitted being employed by various large business.

possible Government purchase of the wires. Protests against the legislation also were field with the committee for several State public service commissions of salaries was continued during Lo and by F. W. Putnam, a member of the gan's attendance with Chairman Hurley Minnesota commission.

telephone man," the witness declared, connections with the packing interests has within the last few days tried to age the Postal Telegraph Company to agree to increased telegraph rates and at his return to the United States. the Postal company has refused. If the Government will turn back at once the Postal Telegraph lines we will continue to carry on the telegraph business at present rates."

The witness accused the Postmaster-General, Theodore N. Vall and Newcomb

Carlton, president of the Western Union company, of seeking "to consolidate all telegraph, telephone and possibly cable telegraph, telephone and possibly cable lines into one huge monopoly," and said there is no good reason why all the lines should not be turned back at once and the loss now sustained by the Govern.

These questions met with a vigorous denial from the witness that during his

ownfer great benefits upon the American needed in Europe.

The Senators drove the most searcha combination would impose a hardship ing questions at the witness, designed to public is put forward to deceive. Such a combination would impose a hardship upon the public without giving it a single advantase.

The Senators drove the most search-burning to promote adoption of an oil burning buller system for America's upon the public without giving it a single advantase.

The Senators drove the most search-burning buller system for America's great merchant shipping fleet. Logan among Government officials in Wash-will resume the stand to-morrow.

new tariffs charged by the New England
Telephone and Telegraph Company.
Gov. Coolidge issued a statement yesterday expressing sympathy with the attitude of the commission and said he could see no reason why any of the States should surrender any of their rate making powers to the Federal Government.

The first steps to test the legality of Mr. Burleson's plan for consolidation of \$1.680,000 made by the Postmaster-General broads attention to the interests he represented.

Mr. Burleson's plan for consolidation of work some time ago to devote all his company refused to accept the company refused to acc

\$2,700 MONTHLY FOR REPORTER LOBBYIST

T. F. Logan, Capital Scribe, "Retained" by Packing, Oil and Other Interests.

GREAT FRIEND OF HURLEY

Went to Europe With Hoover at U. S. Expense to Investigate Food Needs.

Special Despatch to THE SUN WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-The Senate Committee on Agriculture listened today to a review of the activities of Thomas F. Logan, lobbyist for the packers in Washington, who told of his recent trip to Europe in company with Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board and Food

ness interests at an aggregate retainer of \$2,700 a month, which combination Innesota commission.

Mr. Reynolds said that "to utilize the overnment control for increasing teleovernment control for increasing teleovernment control for increasing telenat unofficially as one of the members Mr. Reynolds said that "to utilize the Government control for increasing telephone rates, as is now being done by the Postmaster-General, is assuming authority that Congress did not confer, upon the Postmaster-General," and declared that efforts are now being made to increase telegraph charges.

"Mr. Burleson's operating committee, consisting of a Western Union man, two Bell Telephone men and one independent telephone men and one independent telephone men and the witness declared, connections with the packing interests of the conference. The purpose of the conference. The purpose of the gathering was to discuss America's potentialities as the source of food supply for Europe during the present continent wide shortage of necessities of life. The expenses of his trip to Europe, Logan said, were borne by the United States Government. He also stated that telephone men and one independent telephone with the packing interests and urged him to make the trip. He

Senators Seek Information.

The fact that a legislative agent of the packers had sat with Hurley and Hoover at the conference impelled the Senators who examined Logan to question him in an effort to establish some connection between the packers' products and the concerted move of foodstuffs to

the loss now sustained by the Government in their operation stopped.

The idea that a great consolidation the packers. He said it was at once contained the wiping out of competition and creded in the conference that American the grant of subsidies for new cables will probably would have to supply the food gan repudiated the intimation that he was using his friendship with Chairman and the contained the intimation that he was using his friendship with Chairman of an oil of the contained to the contained the intimation that he was using his friendship with Chairman of an oil of the contained to the contained to the contained the contained to the

this source he pays out to other men who do the reportorial work.

A statement as to his total income was sought of the witness, which he gave as follows: From Swift & Co., \$500 a month; from the Atlantic Refning Compay, \$780 a month; from the General Electric Company, \$500 a month; from the Sandard Oil Company of Indiana.

the Sandard Oil Company of Indiana. \$500, and from the Freeport Sulphur Company, \$500 a month.

In addition, he testified, he receives an irregular salary at the rate of \$500 a month from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The committee questioned Legan in tee of Conspiracy to

> Classed as Radicals With Many Sympathizers.

bert Hoover's appointment as Food Administrator. It was shown that he gave the packers a tip on this appointment several days ahead of the official announcement from the White House. He was also questioned about his association with members of the Federal Trade Commission, but denied that he knew them. "That's all camouflage." interrupted Senator Kenyon (Iowa) impatiently. Senator Kenyon proceeded to show that he was intimately associated with Mr. Hurley while he was chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and with Joseph E. Davies, who recently resigned from the commission to make an unsucessful run for the Senate from Wispackers a letter telling them things Mr. Davies told you? asked Senator Kenyon. Logan admitted that there "might be tell this committee that you did not know members of the Federal Trade Commission?" said Senator Kenyon.

Rockefellers. The police investigation which fol-

purposes of Mr. Logan's trip abroad, and he explained that "out of friendship for Chairman Hurley" he had directed fied that there was evidence of renewed activity of anarchists in the United States. Since the signing of the armis-tice, he said, evidence had been found that anarchists planned to organize and the Shipping Board bearing on German and Austrian merchant shipping. Hurley, he said, thought he ought to be paid for it, but he had declined to regard the work as other than a labor of love for the Government. He added, however,

Inspector Tunney said that in March 1917, after the United States broke di-plomatic relations with Germany, Leon Trotzky, the Russian Bolshevik leader. at a meeting of Russian and German anarchists in New York, urged them to "overthrow this capitalistic Govern-

Replying to questions from the com-mittee he said there were from 12,000 to 15,000 persons in New York who were And Mr. Hurley knew all about your classed as radical, and a great many meetions with the packers?" concued Senator Kenyon.

'Yes, he knew I was an adviser," said Spanlards, Italians and some Germans.

with a few Americans, he said.

The witness told the committee of various bomb plots for which German agents had been convicted, including

were manufactured on the German steamship Frederick der Grosse, accord-ing to evidence which Tunney said had been given during the investigations of

lock Island was lifted to-day by telligence told the committee of propa-ion of Rear Admiral Joseph W. gandist activities in New York before commandant of the Second Naval the United States entered the way. An attempt was made in May, 1915, to es

'REDS' DIED IN PLOT TO MURDER JOHN D.

Tunney Tells Senate Commit-Slay Rich.

ANARCHISTS BUSY AGAIN

New York Has 15,000 Now

Washington, Jan. 21 .- A plot on the ves of John D. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., planned by anarchists in New York, in 1914, shortly after the beginning of the European war. was described to the Senate propaganda was described to the Senate propaganda investigating committee to-day by Thomas J. Tunney, police inspector of New York. He said the plotters were known as Carson, Berg and Hanson, and thinks of his lawyer, the fact of such most of which were signed 'Wingate' or Josiah Wingate,' and established very clearly, by testimony of Vierock himself. Government for 1918, according to a and I think of his lawyer, the fact of such employment and the identification of these letters as yours. The papers 600 rubbes (approximately \$28,500,000. the bomb they had made to kill the were turned over to me with the sug-

Logan explained he had known Mr lowed, the inspector said, disclosed that the plan of the anarchists included the Hurley about four years and that he had helped the Shipping Board in every killing of other wealthy persons, and that instructions were to kill all members of the families including the chil-

Inspector Tunney, who was in charge of the bomb and neutrality squad before the United States entered the war, testi-

Trotaky's Activity Bared.

plans for blowing up ships at sea, with cargoes consigned to the allied Gov-ernments. Bombs for blowing up munition plants

omb plots. Achibaid Stevenson of the military in

in the interests of German propaganda, he said, and for that purpose the Printers and Publishers Association, Incorporated, was formed, with Dr. Hugo Schweltzer as president, Emil Kipper as vice-president, Henry Welsman as secretary and Max W. Sticher as treasurer. In addition the concern published a long list of prominent men who were classed as "honorary vice-presidents and members of the advisory board," whose names were used because of their prominence.

1916 as Washington representative of the Fatherland, a letter written by Major-Gen. Frank McIntyre has been

ifftie matter which has come up here and which I hope that I have put to sleep. You spoke to me before leaving here of the fact that you were being investigated by the secret service. It seems that they made a report to the work.

SOVIETS \$21,500,000,000 SHY. military intelligence branch, having dis-

covered that you had been employed to write a weekly letter to Viereck. were turned over to me with the sug-gestion that I take the necessary action. I filed the papers, saying broadly that \$21,500,000,000 owing to the inability no action was necessary; that you were of the Government to collect the prop of the Government to collect the properties letters to the Fatherland as a man of your profession would write them to a newspaper editor. My successor may take a different view of this matter. I (\$3.538.300.000) on the Ministry of Warhope not. At least I think there is nothing that you can do at this time."

ONE DIRECTOR FOR N. Y. PORT

Civic Organizations of Two States Seck Combined Legislation.

Resolutions favoring combined action by the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey to authorize the creation of a single director for the port of New York were adopted by representatives of twelve civic organizations of New At the request of J. J. Dickinson, who testified last week concerning his employment by George Sylvester Viercek in shipping committee of the Chamber of ference yesterday with the harbor and shipping committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

The amendment to the existing compact between the two States made ! read into the record of the Senate committees investigating German propaganda. The letter, dated June 24, 1918, and addressed to Dickinson, who then was in the army and stationed at San Antonio, Tex., said:

"I wanted to call your attention to a "I wanted to call your attention to "I wanted to cal ntonio, Tex., said:
"I wanted to call your attention to a to borrow money. Legislatures were

Bolshevik Government Faces Big

1918 Deficit.

STOURITOLM, Jan. 21.—The financial statement of the Russian Bolshevik Government for 1918, according to a

Saks & Company

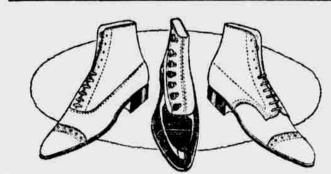
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cales in our Duo-Art Scien on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday afternoons of each week at three o'clock. The Duo-Art Piano will reproduce the actual playing of Bauer, Ganz, Grainger, Hofmann and Padercushi, the programs being arranged to show the striking manner in which the Dun-Art Piano reveals the individual characteristics of these great artists. On Tuesday afternoons at three o'clock a Comparison Recital will be given, when a Duo-Art Artist will oppear in person and play.

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